

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR AND ALL EUROPE NOW IS IN ARMS

GERMANY FIRST TO DECLARE WAR, IS LONDON VIEW

Kaiser Said to Have Issued His Proclamation at 7 o'Clock.

ENGLISH ACTION TAKEN FULL FOUR HOURS LATER

Demand for Surrender of City of Liege Followed by Repulse of Germans.

NAVAL BATTLES RUMORED

Two Cruisers Said to Have Fallen Prey to French Fleet at Algiers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 5.—There was some confusion early in the evening as to whether England or Germany was the first to declare war. It appears now, from official statements that have been given out at the Foreign Office, that Germany declared war on Great Britain at 7 P. M. Tuesday. The declaration was made by the German government that a state of war existed between the two countries was not made until 11 P. M. As the matter is viewed at the British Foreign Office, therefore, Germany was the first to declare war.

OFFICIALLY NOTICED OF GERMAN ACTION [Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 5.—The official notification of Germany's declaration of war against England was given out by the British Foreign Office to-night. "His Majesty's government has been informed that Germany declared war on this country at 7 P. M. this day, and that His Majesty's ambassador was handed his passports. A state of war therefore exists between Germany and this country as from 7 P. M. August 4."

SAID THAT GERMAN DID NOT DECLARE WAR LONDON, August 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7 o'clock to-night.

NEITHER HOSTILE FRONT SENDS IMPORTANT NEWS BERLIN, August 4.—Up to 6:30 o'clock to-night no war news of importance had come to hand from either hostilities.

University authorities at Leipzig, Munich, and other cities have called students to the colors.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE PLACED orders setting prices for flour and salt, that consumers may not be charged exorbitant prices. The pressure at the banks to-day by depositors needing money was less than yesterday. Gold has disappeared from circulation.

GERMANS REPULSED AT CITY OF LIEGE BRUSSELS, August 4.—It is reported here that following a demand by the Germans for the surrender of the city of Liege an engagement ensued in which the Germans were repulsed.

ALL GERMAN CRUISERS REPORTED CAPTURED ALGERS, August 4.—According to an unofficial report a French fleet has captured two German cruisers, the Goeben and Breslau.

GERMAN CRUISER REPORTED DESTROYED PARIS, August 4.—A dispatch from Algiers says it is reported that French warships have sunk the German cruiser Panther.

GERMANS ENGAGE IN BATTLE BRUSSELS, August 4.—A battle is in progress between the German and Belgian forces, and the roar of siege guns can be distinctly heard, according to a report published in a special edition of L'Ettoile Belge.

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS SEIZED BY FRENCH BORDEAUX, FRANCE, August 4.—It is reported two German steamers in this port have been seized.

CUNARD LUSTANIA LEAVES FOR LONDON NEW YORK, August 5.—The Cunard liner Lustania, with all cabin lights extinguished and carrying about one-eighth her usual quota of passengers, left her dock in the North River at 1 o'clock for a record run to Liverpool. She is expected to make the trip in five to six days.

As passengers boarded the big ship they were instructed by stewards to retire immediately and extinguish their lights. The crew was said to be prepared.

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POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION. Southern Railway, August 11, to Asheville and Western North Carolina. Day limit, \$9 round trip. Inquire 907 E. Main, Med. 272.



KING GEORGE, OF ENGLAND.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



EMPEROR WILLIAM, OF GERMANY.

WITNESS FOR DEFENSE STRIKES IT HARD BLOW

Miss Jennie Roberts, Trying to Aid Mrs. Hall, Gives Evidence Hurtful to Her Cause.

DOUBTFUL DAY FOR ACCUSED

She Has Lost Her Serenity and Shows Signs of Anxiety—Aged Mother-in-Law Testifies That She Had Been Good Wife.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LOUISA, VA., August 4.—Experts in the use of firearms and character witnesses were placed on the stand by the defense to-day in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hall, charged with the murder of her husband in an effort to break down the State's theory that Mrs. Hall slew her husband because she knew it was she who set the torch to the store of W. R. Dunkum, his friend and neighbor, several hours before he was shot down and killed.

While most of the defense's testimony was of a nature to aid Mrs. Hall in her fight for liberty, it is equally true that it afforded much capital to the Commonwealth. In several instances the witnesses for the defense played into the hands of Commonwealth's Attorney Bibb and Attorney M. J. Fulton, who is assisting him, and the prisoner at the bar began to show signs of anxiety that were unmistakable. Once during the testimony of Mrs. N. W. Hall, her mother-in-law, the accused woman bowed her head in her arms and wiped her eyes, as if in an effort to keep back the tears. The witness went frequently during her recital, and the aged woman excited the sympathy of both court and spectators.

R. Lindsay Gordon, of the defense, examined her with all gentleness, and the attorneys for the Commonwealth were no less restrained in their methods of cross-examination. Tears rolled down her cheeks as she told of the wound which Victor suffered, and she wept again as she testified that her daughter-in-law had been a good and true wife to her son.

WITNESS FOR DEFENSE DEALS IT HARD BLOW. It was Miss Jennie Roberts, who, in an apparently determined effort to testify in favor of the accused, delivered a staggering blow to the defense. Under sharp cross-examination, she was made to admit that she had had a telephone conversation with Mrs. Hall shortly after the murder, and that Mrs. Hall informed her that she was suspected of the murder, suspected of doing away with Victor Hall, in order that she might have the witness's brother, W. J. Roberts.

Magistrate James E. Hester, who acted as coroner at the inquest over Victor Hall's body, was subjected to a grueling cross-examination, from which he emerged with white face. Mr. Bibb asked him pointedly if he had not been paying attention to Mrs. Hall's older daughter, Essie Dunkum, and he replied, "Not so as you could notice it." He did admit, however, that he had talked with her several times since the murder, though he could not be made to say how many times, or that he was actually paying court to her.

Mrs. Charles E. Hester, wife of one (Continued on Ninth Page.)

LITTLE NEWS COMES OF ACTUAL FIGHTING

International Outlook Is Completely Obscured by Absolute Silence From Warring Forces.

GERMANY PUTS OUT FEELERS

Kaiser Now Is Lining Northeast and Eastern Frontiers With Finest Regiments—Paris, Confident of Victory, Unusually Calm.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, August 4.—The international outlook on the war is completely obscured by the absolute absence of news from the various warring nations.

Every indication is that, while 10,000,000 men are now being feverishly armed, the great clash is still several days off. This accounts for the serene state of mind prevailing in England, where the people up to to-day have not come to realize the appalling outlook for every nation in Europe, Great Britain included.

This is only the calm before the storm. Already the primary cause of this colossal war, namely, Austria's aggression in Serbia, has shrunk into insignificance.

No news comes from the Danube; nobody is concerned to have any. Serbian reports from Nish give the impression that Austria is encountering unsurpassable resistance from the little Slav state, whose independence was the casus belli for every European power.

GERMANY IS BENT ON ATTACKING FRONTIERS. That Germany is bent on doing the attacking on the French frontier, if not on the Russian border, is clearly shown by her invasions of Luxembourg and Belgium. She is now engaged in lining the entire northeast frontier, as well as the eastern frontier, with her finest regiments. Only a few shots have been exchanged here, for Germany is merely putting out feelers.

In fact, up to this evening her ambassador had not been recalled, though just before dinner, he called at the Foreign Office for his passports.

Here in Paris are seen in the streets all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations by all classes of Frenchmen—Republicans, Royalists, extreme Socialists, Catholics, Jews and foreign colonies. There also are hundreds of thousands of young and middle-aged men marching joyfully to join the colors.

At the ministries, where the responsibility for the future destinies of the nation lies, is not flamboyant, boastful, aggressive action, but quiet, resolute and systematic working of the nation's great machine.

Of the experienced military experts now here, this serene, undemonstrative official frame of mind is far more encouraging than the noisy manifestations in the streets. It is a new note in modern France—the note of victory.

Protect of Police Hemion to-day issued a decree warning the public that, in view of the declaration of martial law, all gatherings in the streets would be prohibited. Any one guilty of pil-

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WARSHIP WILL CARRY RELIEF FOR TOURISTS

Cruiser Tennessee to Take Millions in Gold for Americans Who Are Stranded in Europe.

PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION

Not Enough Available Ships to Carry the 100,000 Persons Who Wish to Return Home—Embassies and Consulates Are Thronged.

Status of Americans in Europe

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Under international law, Americans in Europe are entitled to the same protection in their personal rights as Europeans, and no more.

Americans abroad cannot be impressed for military service, and under international law, doubt exists whether a foreign nation has the right to detain them within its borders against their will.

It is a settled principle of international law that foreigners are entitled to fullest protection of their property rights. Damage done to American property rights by the European plans will have to be repaid. Americans abroad are subject to the restrictions of martial law wherever declared.

American corporations operating in Europe stand on the same footing as American citizens. Property of Americans in Europe will be subject to war taxes.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Relief for the tens of thousands of Americans in Europe will be extended through every power and influence at the disposal of the United States. Millions in gold will be sent on a warship for immediate needs, and ships that can be gathered from American coastwise trade and from neutral nations will be utilized in an effort to bring the stranded Americans home.

Officials of the State, War, Navy and Treasury Departments conferred on plans to co-ordinate the work. For immediate relief President Wilson asked Congress to appropriate \$2,500,000. This, with the \$250,000 appropriated yesterday by Congress will be shipped on the armored cruiser Tennessee. Bankers and express companies also will send \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 of gold on the Tennessee. The Tennessee will carry government officials to distribute the gold at European ports for American diplomatic bureaus to aid stranded Americans.

BUT FEW AVAILABLE SHIPS ARE FOUND. A canvass to-day of available ships revealed that with the exception of six ocean liners flying the American flag, there are only thirty transports, coastwise ships and other vessels of American register available for transporting Americans home. The latter would carry about 7,000 passengers, so that a total of only 15,000 people could be transported, according to estimates.

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MOUNTAIN SPECIAL. Via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, for White Sulphur and Mountain Resorts, leave Richmond 11:55 A. M. Saturday, August 8th and 15th. Parlor car and diner.

VESSELS ON HIGH SEAS ARE SCURRYING TO PORT

Fearful of Being Captured Now That England and Germany Are Formally at War.

VATERLAND CLOSELY GUARDED

Police and Detectives Watch Giant German Liner at Hoboken Pier to Prevent Her From Being Destroyed—Seas Swept Clean.

NEW YORK, August 4.—With war formally declared between England and Germany, there was keen interest in marine circles to-night regarding the movement of Transatlantic steamers, particularly German liners which are scurrying to port to avoid possible capture. The arrival of the treasure-laden Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Bar Harbor, Me., to-day led to the belief here that another North German Lloyd liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., hours overdue in New York, may turn up unexpectedly in some other American port. This vessel has not been heard from since touching Cherbourg on July 22.

German steamship agents here are taking every precaution to prevent any hostile movement being carried out against their vessels in this port. The liner of the Hamburg-American Line, is closely guarded by city police and private detectives at her Hoboken pier. It was admitted that the company's officials are adopting measures to frustrate any attempt to blow up the vessel. The German consul in New York to-day directed that all the French waters on the Vaterland be discharged.

At the Vaterland's pier a powerful searchlight was turned on every passing vessel. The Vaterland was being loaded with coal all day, but the company stated no move would be made to send her to Germany, nor would the Imperator, now in Hamburg, leave that port.

Of other German vessels, for which the company expressed anxiety to-night, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, of the Hamburg-American Line, was hugging the New Jersey coast trying to keep within the American three-mile neutrality zone on her voyage to New York from West India ports. The President Lincoln, of this line, from Hamburg, was speeding toward Nantuxet, seeking neutral waters.

Little hope was expressed by the Hamburg-American Line officials to-night that they would hear anything direct from two of their passenger liners now in the English port of Falmouth, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and the Prinz Adalbert.

American Line Belgia, from Boston to Hamburg, off the English coast to-day, and apparently fearful of capture.

With at least one German cruiser known to be hovering off the Atlantic coast, no surprise was expressed to-night when a large passenger ship, slipping past Fire Island with only running light showing, proved to be the White Star liner Olympic from Southampton and Queenstown.

Nothing had been heard tonight from the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the

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GERMANS ARE MEETING STUBBORN RESISTANCE

They Have Entered France at Two Points, and There Has Been Sharp Fighting.

PLAN DASH FOR PARIS

Invaders Led Into Trap Near Nancy, and Frenchmen in Ambush Kill Many of Them—No General Engagement Yet Fought.

PARIS, August 4.—The Germans have entered France at two points, at Lavigne, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, a part of Old Lorraine, near Longwy, and at Clemy-Sur-Vezouze, in the same department.

The German army is meeting a stubborn resistance. Already there has been sharp fighting at several points and skirmishes on both sides have suffered.

Raiding parties of German cavalry and a motorcycle corps that tried to penetrate back of Nancy to cut off communication were in a trap.

They were led on by retreating detachments of Frenchmen, and then other soldiers in ambush fired upon them. Varying reports of this engagement have reached the capital, the number of killed and wounded being stated as a dozen, and in other accounts as 100.

The German plan seems to be to make a dash straight for Paris. The defenses exposed to attack are between Maubeuge and Toul.

TROOPS MOBILIZED. FRANCE IN READINESS. France is ready. The mobilization was completed last night.

In Luxembourg the German advance was headed by thirty-five automobiles, filled with officers closely followed by cavalry.

Germans are laying on outlying farms. At Lanux, near Belfort, cattle were requisitioned.

During the night German troops continued to harry the French outposts along the frontier with desultory firing. There were numerous minor raids into French territory made to draw on the French attack. The French refused to be drawn beyond the six-mile zone.

German troops advanced into French territory at Mars-la-Tour. An important battle of the Franco-Prussian war was fought at this point.

At Telfort the Germans made an attack, and being met by a large force of French, were overwhelmed, many being taken as prisoners into the town. When the prisoners were brought in they were taken past the funeral cortege of a German lieutenant. The Eleventh French Dragoons, stationed at Belfort, rendered funeral honors to this man as the first victim of actual conflict between France and Germany.

In advance of a German detachment into the village of Moineville, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, a parish priest was killed.

DISTANT CANNONADING IS PLAINLY AUDIBLE. Distant cannonading, plainly audible along the Belgian frontier, has led to a report that the Germans are shelling Liege and Namur.

Cavalry sallies into French territory by the Germans during the day have been mainly for the purpose of cutting telephone and telegraph wires. This makes it difficult to get reliable information of the German advance.

ENGLAND HURLS MIGHTY FORCES INTO CONFLICT

Momentous Action Is Taken When Germany Rejects Her Ultimatum.

WOULD NOT GUARANTEE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY

Note Answered by Hasty Preparation to Rush Troops Across Little Kingdom.

JAPAN PREPARES TO ACT

Triple Entente and Triple Alliance Now Engaged in World's Greatest Struggle.

LONDON, August 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany to-night.

The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany, demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports, and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

FORMAL STATEMENT MADE BY FOREIGN OFFICE. The British Foreign Office issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, His Majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock P. M., August 4.

All Europe is in arms. On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are neutral.

The German demand that the Belgian government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparation for war, but the best chance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality.

Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain in case of certain eventualities.

Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Serbia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

ENGLAND REALIZES GRAVITY OF SITUATION. Excited and clamorous youths marching through that area of London which corresponds to the Broadway district of New York may cause American visitors to carry home reports that England is embarking on war with a light heart, but the opposite is the truth.

Young men have been parading through the streets carrying the Union Jack and Tricolor, with vociferous cheering, but the best section of the metropolis has not been as excited or as noisy as on minor occasions of popular excitement.

Crowds gathered about the government offices to-day cheered the ministers whenever they appeared. The railway stations were filled with army reserves and territorials in khaki, but the great mass of the people went about their ordinary occupations with serious faces.

Opposition to the war has been almost dissipated by the events of the past twenty-four hours, except from sections of organized labor.

Two Liberal papers, the Chronicle and the Daily News, have come into line and are supporting the government.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons his scheme for insuring shipping against war risks.

"Because this scene is promulgated in the midst of an emergency," said the chancellor, "it is not in any sense a public scheme prepared in an emergency."

GERMAN EMBASSY IS STONED BY MOB. A mob gathered outside the German embassy in Carlton House Terrace to-night. The demonstrators groaned and hooted, and finally stones were thrown which broke windows. The German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, with the members of his staff, was in the garden, but quickly withdrew to the house.

A force of mounted and foot police reinforced the regular guards and drove off the crowd with difficulty.

The bands assembled to-night before Buckingham Palace until the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary appeared on the balcony. The statues of military heroes throughout the city are being draped with flags.